ORIGINAL.

1916-17.

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FILE NO. 46-16.

Later References.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

(Legislation.)

"A" Collection. **Serial Nos. 1 to 25.**

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9	Notification No. J. 811 dated 1st September 1917, to the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.* Notifies the publication of certain Rules under Section 2 of the Defence of India Regulation.	..	25
10	G. O. No. J. 812 dated 1st September 1917, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. Authorises the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore to issue orders under Rules 1 and 3 (*c*) of the Rules under the Defence of India Regulation.	..	27

Serial No. of file	Number and date of letter and contents	References	Page in Part A
11	Letter No. J. 923 dated 7th September 1917, to the Director of Industries and Commerce. Requests him to issue notices to all the tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State and communicate the information thereby collected from time to time to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Madras.		27
12	Letter No. Pol. 240 dated 7th September 1917, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Informs that the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore has been instructed to issue notices to all the tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State and report the fact to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Madras		28
13	Letter No. 2953 dated 8th September 1917, from the Judicial Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizam. Acknowledges the receipt of copies of the Defence of India Regulation.		28
14	Letter No. 7140 dated 15th September 1917, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident. Conveys the thanks of the Resident for the action taken by the Durbar.		29
15	Letter No. 1920 dated 3rd October 1917, from the Offg. Director of Industries and Commerce. Recommends that under the circumstances explained the tanners may be given an extension of three months' time for the completion of the tanning of skins on hand		29
16	Letter No. J. 1269 dated 8th October 1917, to the Director of Industries and Commerce. States that the extension of time may be granted.		29
17	Letter No. 7773 dated 10th October 1917 from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Requests that a dozen spare copies of the Rules issued by the Durbar may be supplied to the Residency and that the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore may bei nstructed tos end the informtion gathered by him direct to the Assistant Controller of of Hides and Wool, Madras.		29
18	Letter No. Pol. 374 dated October 1917, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Forwards the spare copies asked for and intimates that the Director of Industries and Commerce has been instructed to send information direct to Madras.		29
19	Letter No. J. 1325 dated 11th October 1917, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. In modification of the instructions already issued *re* the communication of information about tanning in the State, requests him to forward the same to the Assistant Controller of Hides, Madras.		
20	Letter No. Pol 8326 dated 31st October 1917, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Requests a reconsideration of their order extending the date of prohibition of tanning in the State to the end of December 1917.		30
21	Letter No. J. 1703 dated 23rd November 1917, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. Requests him to submit a report on the result of the discussions with the Controller of Hides, Madras on the question of prohibition of tanning in the State.		30
22	Letter No. 2667—218 dated 19th November 1917, from the Director of Industries and Commerce. Forwards with his recommendations the application of Mr. H. S. Abdur Rahiman tanner, Chintamani, requesting permission to tan sheep and goat skins on hand.		30
23	Letter No. 2880—236 dated 23rd November 1917, from the Director of Industries and Commerce. Reports that he had a discussion with the Controller of Hides in regard to the present position of the tanning Industry and gives a resume of the discussion of the officers with the local merchants.		31
24	Letter No. Pol. 499 dated 29th November 1917, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident. Explains the circumstances under which the time for tanning sheep and and goat skins on hand was extended.		34
25	Letter No. 2110 dated 15th December 1917, to the Director of Industries and Commerce. Informs him that the tanning of goat and sheep skins should be prohibited absolutely after the expiry of 20th December 1917.		35

1916.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(LEGISLATION.)

NOTES.

File No. 46-16

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (EMERGENCY) REGULATION.

1. *From the F. A. Resident, D. O. No.* 4115, *dated* 24*th Aug.* 17, *received* 25*th Aug.* 17.

1. Requests the Durbar to co-operate and issue orders similar to the orders issued by the Controller for hides and wool under the Defence of India (consolidation) Rules.

Submitted with a draft (Emergency) Bill as ordered orally.

S. V. S.
N. N.

2.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
25-5-17.

25-5-17.

3. What will be the binding force of any orders which Government may pass as suggested? Please discuss this fully and let me have a note to-day.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
25-5-17.

4. There are 4 points in the Notification which the Durbar are required to adopt in connection with the prosecution of the war :—

(1) The total prohibition of the tanning of skins ;
(2) Prohibition of certain practices in the tanning of hides ;
(3) Stamping or marking of the hides ; and
(4) Supply of information as to their business by tanners and tanning bark merchants.

5. Executive orders on these points issued by Government will be a dead letter unless they are capable of being enforced by legal sanction in case of disobedience. The existing laws do not provide for such sanction, and if Notifications like those issued by the British Indian Government have to issue, then an Emergency Regulation on the basis of the British Indian Defence of India Act under which the above Notifications are issued, will have to be passed. After such a Regulation is passed, Rules and Notifications may be framed and issued. Then they will have the force of law and can be duly enforced. A draft Emergency Bill is also submitted for favour of consideration.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
25-5-17.

6. The legal position is as stated in the above Note. The rest is a question of policy for decision by Government, having regard to the emergencies of the situation created by the war.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
26-5-17.

7. The subject may now be dealt with in Branch VI if Secretary E. and A. has no objection. The letter has to be registered.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
26-5-17.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
26-5-17

8. The matter may be dealt with in Branch III as the question concerns the imposition of certain restrictions in the interest of the war. I shall be glad to co-operate. It is not my province to advise on the question of policy of legislation raised in the note.

9. As regards the conditions proposed to be imposed on the tanning of hides I have nothing to say. They are not likely to affect the industry seriously. But as regards the tanning of sheepskins I am afraid that the restriction will cause great loss to local tanneries. The tannery at Chintamani is mainly engaged in tanning sheep-skins. But as the measure is stated to be required in the interests of the war, I suppose the condition has to be accepted. There is already an order prohibiting the export of tanned goat and sheep skins. This should by itself reduce the tanning of such skins. I am doubtful whether prohibiting the tanning of goat and sheep skins will divert some of the tanneries to undertake the tanning of hides. I would therefore suggest that the other restrictions proposed in the case of hides be accepted and as regards sheep skins we may state that the tanneries will be informed of the prohibition against the tanning of sheep and goat skins.

P. G. D'SOUZA.
26-5-17.

10. Government in the Commerce and Industries Department have, I think, to decide the policy and not the Legislative Department.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
26-5-17.

11. The Director of Industries may consult the leading tanneries and submit a report.

12. It is difficult to see how restrictions can be imposed without legislation.

13. The figures *re* export of hides and skins from Mysore may also be furnished.

A. R. BANERJI.
27-5-17

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
28-5-17.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
28-5-17

14. I agree that legislation is necessary if we are to enforce the observence of the Rules to be framed.

M. KANTARAJ URS.
29-5-17.

15. Draft:

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
30-5-17.

16. Submitted with a draft to the Director of Industries as directed by the 2nd Member (*vide* paras 11 and 13 *supra.*)

S. V. S.
30-5-17.

17. Issue at once.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
30-5-17.

2. *J.* 4485, *dated* 30-5-17, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.*

Requests him to consult the tanning traders in Mysore and submit his opinion on the points raised by the Residency.

3. *No.* 6649, dated 16—18-6-17, *from the Director of Industries in Mysore*

Forwards a report as called for.

18. Submitted.

S. V. S.
N. N.
22-6-17.

19. Submitted with reference to the queries of the Second Member in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the notes above. The Director of Industries considers that action may be taken here on the lines of the British Indian Notifications. If notifications on those lines have to be issued, then an Emergency Regulation is necessary.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
25-6-17.

20. The question is important and may be referred to the Industries and Commerce Committee for opinion at their meeting, 6th *proximo*.

A. R.BANERJI.
25-6-17.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO
26-6-17.

21. Draft.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
26-6-17.

22. Submitted with a draft to the Secretary to the Industries Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference as ordered above.

S. V. S.
N. N.
27-6-17.

23. Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
27-6-17.

4. *To the Secretary to the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference, Bangalore, No. J.* 4883, *dated* 29-6-17.

Requests to report the opinion of the Committee in the matter of controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State.

5. *From the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee No.* 3792, *dated 30th June* 1917.

Requests to be supplied with 16 copies each of the printed matter forwarded to him with Serial No. 4.

24. Submitted; the enclosures to the Residency letter of 24th May 1917 have been sent in original to the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, to be returned with the report called for. As only one copy of each of the orders referred to in the Residency letter has been received from the Residency, the request of the Industries and Commerce Committee cannot, it seems, be complied with.

Submitted with a draft for approval or other orders.

M. S. R.
3-7-17.

N. N.
25. Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
3-7-17.

6. *To the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, No.* J. 19, *3rd July* 1917.

States that as only a single copy of each of the orders was received from the Residency it is not feasible to supply him with spare copies and calls for the opinion of the Committee called for in Serial No. 4.

7. *From the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, No.* 96, *13th July* 1917.

States that the Committee are in favour of the Durbar undertaking legislation on the lines adopted in British India, the Conservator of Forests dissenting.

D. O. No. 5800 *dated 2nd August* 1917. *From the F. A. Resident.*

Requests to be informed if the Durbar are in favour of taking action as suggested in his letter No. 4115, dated 24th May 17.

26. Submitted; the Economic Committee who were consulted in the matter are in favour of legislation being undertaken on the lines of the British Indian Acts. A.

draft Emergency Bill is already in the file. A draft *ad interim* reply to the Residency is put up.

S. V. S.
N. N.
6-8-17.

No explanation has been furnished for the delay of 3 weeks in submitting this file.

G. SRINIVASASA IYER.
6-8-17.

27. An *ad interim* draft reply to the Residency is submitted for favour of approval.

28. If approved, a draft Emergency Bill will be submitted on the lines of the British Indian Defence of India Act. The Notifications may then issue on the basis of the legislative enactment.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
6-8-17.

29. Issue. Draft a bill as proposed. The Assistant Secretary should himself keep a note of urgent questions such as this and exercise from day to day effectual control over the staff of case-workers attached to him. I have with much regret, been noticing lapses in this direction.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
7-8-17

30. Resubmit after issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
7-8-17

Reply to Reminder issued. No. D. O. Pol. 137, *dated 8th Aug.* 17.

31. Submitted. A draft Emergency Bill is already in the file. Copies of Act. IV of 1915 and II of 1916 are also kept in the file.

S. V. S.
N. N.
9-8-17.

32. Submitted for favour of orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
9-8-17.
D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
11-8-17.

33. Draft bill may be approved by circulation as the matter is rather urgent.

M. KANTARAJ URS.
12-8-17.

34. I agree.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
12-8-17.

35. Council Section : circulate.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
13-8-17.
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
13-8-17.

No. C. 87, *dated* 14*th August* 1917.

(CLAUSE II OF THE SCHEDULE.)

Introduction of the Defence of India (Emergency) Bill into the State.

36. Circulated to the Members of Council.

By Order,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
Secretary to Government.

13*th August* 1917.

Extraordinary Member of Council. Absent from duty.

37. First Member of Council. Approved.

38. Second Member of Council. Approved.

A. R. BANERJI.
14-8-17
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
14-8-17.

59. Draft at once.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
23-8-17.

51. Submitted with a draft to the Compiler, *Mysore Gaztte.*
S. V. S.
23-8-17.
N. N.

52. Issue and call for proofs before 11 A.M. to-morrow.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
23-8-17.

8. *No. J.* 655 *dated* 23-8-17, *to the Compiler,* Mysore Gazette.

Order the publication of the Regulation as Regulation V of 1917.

53. Submitted; the two notices received with the Residency letter No. 4115 dated 24th May 1917 have to be issued with slight verbal alterations as indicated in pencil. The authority to whom the information has to be sent has to be mentioned and an order has to issue appointing him the authority mentioned in Rule 11 A. of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915. Of the Rules contained in the Defence of India Consolidation Rules , 1915 , the following seem to be the only rules that need now be issued *viz,* Rules 11 A., 11 A. A., 11 D, 27, 28, 29, and 30. Pencil corrections are made in these rules to show the corrections necessary before issuing them. The other rules do not seem to be called for now. May drafts be prepared on the lines indicated above.

S. V. S.
28-8-17.

54. Yes. Submit to-day.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
28-8-17

Submitted: spare copies of the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, 1917, have been received from the Press.

Two drafts forwarding the usual number of copies to the Residency and to the Nizam's Government are put up. The main file has been separately submitted for issuing rules, etc., under the Regulation.

S. V. S.
28-8-17.

N, N.
28-8-17.

Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER
28-8-17.

8*a*. *To the Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Nizam's Judl. Dept : Hyderabad (Deccan) No. J.* 803, *dated* 30-8-17.

Forwards two copies of the Defence of India (Emergency) Regn : No. V of 1917 which received the assent of H. H. the Maharaja on the 21st August 1917.

8*b*. *To the F. A. Resident No : Pol.* 208 , *dated* 30-8-1917.

Forwards 9 copies of the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation. No. V. of 1917 which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 21st August 1917

55. Submitted with 4 drafts. As the notices are to be published in the Gazett which takes some time before reaching the farther places in Mysore the 10 days' time mentioned in the two notices for supply of information therein called for, may be considered as too short.

Probably one month may be substituted.

The date in para 2 (1) of draft No. IV has also to be fixed.

S. V. S.
28-8-17.

39. Final Note. Submission Note.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
14-8-17.

40. Submitted. With a draft final note and a draft Submission Note.

S. V. S.
15-8-17.
N. N.

41. For favour of approval.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
15-8-17.

Approved.

M. KANTARAJ URS.
15-8-17.

42. Fair Final Note signed by the 1st Member is put up with a D. S. N.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
15-8-17
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
15-8-17.

SUBJECT.

The Defence of India (Emergency) Bill.

43. In May 1917 the Residency brought to the notice of the Durbar that the Controller of Hides and Wool, Indian Munition Board, had issued orders to tanners and tanning bark merchants in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies prohibiting the use of deleterious substances in tanning hides or skins and directing the tanners to mark each skin or hide tanned with a distinctive mark and also calling upon the tanners and tanning bark-merchants to give information regarding the supply of tanning bark. In order to complete the information thus furnished to the Controller of Hides and Wool the Residency have enquired if the Durbar will be good enough to co-operate and issue similar orders to tanners and tanning bark merchants within the State.

44. The Director of Industries in Mysore and the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference who were consulted in the matter are both in favour of the State co-operating with the Controller of Hides and Wool.

45. Orders on the lines of those issued in British India cannot be effectively issued here, unless the provisions of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as amended by Act. II of 1916 are introduced into Mysore. As the matter is urgent it is proposed to pass an Emergency Regulation applying these Acts *mutatis mutandis* into Mysore.

46. The Bill has been approved by the Members of the Council and requires the sanction of His Highness for being promulgated as an Emergency Regulation under Sec. 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

M. KANTARAJ URS.
15-8-17.

Submitted to His Highness.

47. I submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of the Defence of India (Emergency) Bill, for His Highness' gracious approval.

M. VISVESVARAYA
Dewan.
20-8-17.

48. *Order.*

K. R. W.
21-8-17

49.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
22-8-17.
D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
22-8-17.

56. A draft notification issuing Rules under the Regulation is submitted for favour of approval. Only such rules as are necessary for the purpose now in view have been put up.

57. It is a point for orders as to who should be appointed under 11A, 11 A.A, 11 D of the Rules (our Rules 1 to 3) to issue orders, etc. The Director of Commerce and Industries or any other Officer may be appointed for the purpose.

Most of the tanneries are within four miles of Bangalore, some in Kolar District

58. The other two notices issued by the Controller of Hides and Wool may be issued by Government for the present to avoid delay.

59. Submitted for orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
29-8-17.

60. Director of Industries and Commerce may be appointed; drafts approved.

A. R. BANERJI.
31-8-17

D. M. NARASINGA RAO.
31-8-17

61. Issue rules to-day.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
31-8-17.

S. V. S.
31-2-17.

62. Assistant Secretary orally ordered that drafts I and II only may issue early to-morrow.

S. V. S.
31-8-17.

9. *No. J.* 811, *dated 1st September* 1917, *to the Compiler*, Mysore Gazette.

Publishes the rules under the Regulation.

No. J. 813, *dated 1st September* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

Forwards copy of the above for information.

10. *No. J.* 812, *dated 1st September* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

Authorises him to issue orders and rules 1 and 3 (1) (*c*) of the Rules under the Regulation.

63. Submitted (as orally directed) with a draft forwarding the two notices to the Director of Industries and Commerce for being issued by him on the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore. The draft will be issued after the rules are published in this week's Gazette. The draft to the Residency will be put up after receipt of spare copies of the rules.

S. V. S.
3-9-17.
N. N.

64. Please put up draft also to Residency.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
4-9-17.

65. Submitted with a draft to the Residency also.

S. V. S.
4-9-17.
N. N.

66. The Residency do not ask that the information received should be passed on to them, but that is the object seems clear. Drafts to Director of Commerce and Industries and to the Residency are submitted for approval.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
4-9-17.

A. R. BANERJI.
5-9-17.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA.

67. Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
5-9-17.

11. *To the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, No. J. 923, dated 7th September* 1917.

Requests to issue notices under his signature on all the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore and to forward the information thereby collected from time to time direct to the Controller of Hides and Wool , Custom House, Madras.

12. *To the First Assistant to the Resident; D. O. Pol.* 240, *dated 7th September* 1917.

Informs that the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore who has been authorised to issue orders has been requested to issue notices on the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore and to forward the information thereby collected from time to time direct to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Custom House, Madras.

13. *From the Secretary to His Highness the Nizams Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hydrabad, Deccan, No.* 2953, *dated 8th September* 1917.

Acknowledges the receipt of the two copies of the Defence of India Emergency Regulation No. V of 1917.

14. *No.* 7140, *dated 15th September* 1917, *from the First Assistant to the Resident.*

Conveys the thanks of the Resident for the action taken.

68. The file is submitted as ordered by the General Secretary on the letter.

S. V. S.
17-9-17.
N. N.

G. SRINIVASA IYER
17-9-17.

69. Seen, thanks.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
29-9-17.
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
1-10-17.

15. *No.* 1920—169, *dated 3rd October* 1917, *from the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

Recommends that time may be extended up to 20th December 1917 to finish tanning of all skins now in tannage.

70. Submitted ; under sub-para 1 of para 2 of the second notice issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce no goat or sheep skin should be kept in tannage after the 20th October 1917 except with the written permission of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

S. V. S.
5-10-17.
N. N.

71. Submitted for orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYER
5-10-17.

72. May be granted.

A. R. BANERJI.
6-10-17.
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.

73. Draft at once.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
6-10-17.

74. Submitted with a draft.

S. V. S.
N. N.
8-10-17.

75. Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
8-10-17.

16. *To the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, No. J.* 1269, *dated 8th October* 1917.

Informs him that the time may be extended.

17. *No.* 7773, *dated* 10*th October* 1917, *from the First Assistant to the Resident.*

Requests that 12 copies of the rules issued under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation of 1917 may be sent and the Director of Industries and Commerce instructed to send direct to the Assistant Controller of Hides, Madras, the information collected thereunder.

76. Submitted with two drafts. According to the instructions already given to the Director of Industries and Commerce he has to forward the information direct to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Custom House, Madras.

S. V. S.
11-10-17.

77. Issue to-day.

T. E. JEYARAM IYER.
11-10-17.

18. *Pol.* 374—*Enc.* 12 *copies, dated* 11*th October* 1917, *to the First Assistant to the Resident.*

Forwards 12 copies of the rules required and states that the Director of Industries and Commerce has been instructed to correspond direct with the Assistant Controller of Hides, Madras.

19. *J.* 1325, *dated* 11*th October* 1917 *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

Requests that the information obtained from tanners and tanning bark Merchants be sent direct to the Assistant Controller of Hides, Madras.

20. *No. D. O.* 8326, *dated* 31*st October* 1917, *from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.*

Requests the Durbar to cancel the order extending the date of prohibition to the end of December 1917 in the matter of tanning goat and sheep skins.

78. Submitted; the file on the subject is in Headquarters. A requisition has been sent therefor and will be received here to-morrow morning.

S. V. S.
2-11-17.

G.SRINIVASA IYER.
2-11-17.

79. Submitted with the file on the subject received from Headquarters to-day.

80. The Director of Industries was permitted to extend the time up to 20th December 1917 on his recommendation on the representation made by the tanners to the effect that the process of tanning of skins already in tannage and those on hand and contracted for could not be completed within three months owing to heavy rains. (*vide* Serial 15 of this file).

May the Director of Industries be directed to cancel the extension order as required by the Residency. It is a question for orders in that case if any time may be given to give effect to the cancellation of the present order from the date of issuing such order.

S. V. S.
3-11-17.

81. If approved, the Director will be informed that in modification of the order already passed, no skins shall be put in tannage after the 20th of this month. This will practically reduce the extension of three months to two months.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
3-11-17.

82. Yes, but Secretary, Education and Agriculture, may be consulted.

A. R. BANERJI.
3-11-17.

83. Submitted.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
4-11-17.

84. In my humble opinion we have done our best to help the Military requirements by agreeing to prohibit the tanning of goat and sheep skins after giving a reasonable notice to the local tanners. Many of the tanners who tan goat and sheep skins cannot suddenly change their business and begin the tanning of hides. There is nothing to show that the local tanners have anything to do with the agitation in the Madras Presidency. Owing to the great demand for hides and skins and also for tanning bark the tanning bark contractors have leased tangadi at high rates and the effect of the prohibition is practically to reduce the local tannage of skins by nearly 50 per cent. Sheep skins and goat skins are not allowed to be exported, but there is a certain amount of local demand and it does not seem to be advisable to cut off all means of meeting the demand.

85. I discussed the matter carefully with the Director at the time he decided to recommend the extension of the time and we were both satisfied that the three months' time was absolutely necessary if we were not to sacrifice a most important industry in the step.

86. In these circumstances I beg to suggest that we should endeavour to get an extension of time. I understand that in Hyderabad they have not taken such stringent measures.

P. G. D'SOUZA
4-11-17

87. Submitted
S. V. S.
7-11-17.
N. N.

88. For favour of orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
8-11-17.

89. May be sent unofficially to the Director Industries and Commerce, for his opinion and then discussed in Council.

A. R. BANERJI.
8-11-17.

90. Forwarded unofficially with compliments to the Director of Industries and Commerce for favour of opinion.

By Order.
G. SRINIVASA IYER,
For Chief Secretary to Government.
8-11-17.

U. O. No. J. 11-17 *dated* 8-11-17.

CONFIDENTIAL.

91. Although the question under immediate consideration is whether it is not advisable to cancel the extension of time granted to the tanning of goat and sheep skins, the position in Mysore of the trade in hides and skins is so peculiar that it is desirable that the entire situation should be reviewed for the information of Government.

92. Most of the tanneries at work in the State are chiefly engaged in tanning hides and the skins of goat and sheep are usually exported in a raw condition for being either tanned in the Madras Presidency or exported in the raw state to Foreign countries, chiefly America, so that, the chief characteristic of the trade is that there is a large export trade in *tanned* hides and in *raw* skins. The quantity of tanned hides and raw skins exported last year was 87,418 and 110,281 maunds respectively, valued approximately at 70 and 28 lakhs of rupees. Owing to the embargo on the export of skins from India and the total prohibition of the tanning of skins in the Madras Presidency, the raw skin trade of the State is in danger of total collapse, at least during the period of the War.

93. The skins are now salted and dried and if they are not tanned within a reasonable time they will deteriorate and will become valueless.

94. I understand that the situation in the Hyderabad State was practically similar and it was with a view to prevent a total destruction of a valuable trade that that Government expressed their inability to prohibit the tanning of skins when the wishes of the Indian Munitions Board were conveyed to them.

95. In his D. O. letter No. 4115—3, dated 24th May 1917 the Assistant Resident expressed that in the view of the Indian Munitions Board the supply of tanned hides to the War Office was prejudiced by the extraordinary price of Thangadi Bark and that the tanning of skins to which the Bark was diverted should be prohibited in order that it may be employed solely in hide tanning.

96. Government are no doubt aware that the price of Thangadi Bark has since gone down considerably, a fact, which is attributed by some of the Madras tanners to the throwing open by that Government of the Reserved Forests for collecting tanning barks. It is a matter of common knowledge among the merchants engaged in the trade that although no export of hides on private account is allowed in India a number of rejections not suited for the purpose of the Army are sold to the public by the Government of India at rates much higher than that are paid for the hides here. I enclose copy of an extract in the "Shoe and Leather Record", dated 3rd August 1917, furnished to me by a local tanner wherein we find that East India Kips cost the Government 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb., but that, after reserving the best for Army use, the rejections were sold at 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb. I also enclose an extract from the "British Trade Review." for the month of October 1917 received in the office of the Industries and Commerce Committee. The extract substantially confirms the information supplied by the tanners.

97. It is generally recognised that in the tanning industry, the best hides have been tanned for export, the inferior hides being usually reserved for home consumption. The rejections in tanned hides of those unfit for Army use are first reported in July during the present year and it would appear to have become a regular feature of all consignments of hides since the prohibition of skin tanning in April last resulted in increased attention being paid to hide tanning in India. It would therefore appear that any increase in the number of hides beyond that now being tanned will only result in an increase in the number of rejections and be of no use to the Army. As it cannot be imagined that Government of India wish to buy hides in India with a view to sell them in England to the general public, any increase in the attention paid to hide tanning will not promote War-work.

98. I beg to submit that it is possible that the Government of Mysore may view with equanimity the total collapse of the trade in skins and the destruction of a material of about the value of 20 to 25 lakhs per annum if this attitude actually served the purposes of the War. As the information available from English papers show that a number of tanned hides now purchased by Government are rejected in England as being unfit for War-work, it is obvious that the prohibition of skin tanning in Mysore with a view to extend the tanning of hides will not increase the supply of suitable leather to the Army. This conclusion is further strengthened by the well-known fact that hides exported from Mysore are generally of inferior quality unlike the skins which are of well-known to be of high quality.

99. As the object with which Government readily acted upon the advice of the Indian Munitions Board, namely, to secure an increase in the supplies of leather to the Army does not appear to have been fulfilled and as the Government of Hyderabad has not chosen to accept the advice of the Munitions Board and fall into line with other States, a new situation has been created. The traders in raw skins in the State are entitled to approach Government for similar protection as that afforded to their compeers in Hyderabad.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER RECORD OF LONDON DATED 3RD. AUGUST 1917.

100. In the memorandum on War Office contracts reviewed in the Record of July 6 it was officially stated that East India Kips which cost the Department 1s. 4½d. per lb. were sorted, the best taken for Army Work and the rejections sold at 2s. 8d. per lb. We asked at the time whether this was profiteering, and we repeat the question. The truth which stands plainly revealed is that the demand for leather is so strong that there is an enormous margin between the cost of production, when properly controlled and the price which the public can be made to pay. This is a fact upon which no public Department should be permitted to trade.

BRITISH TRADE REVIEW, OCTOBER 1917.

Imports from India.

101. As regards imports of leather from India, those for Government purposes (East India Kips for upper leathers) have been shipped in great quantities, the whole under control, and the selections not suited for Army work have been sold through the public sales for the home trade. A regular and substantial series of advances have been established, owing to the smallness of the supply and the pressing need of it, and an instance of the advance may be stated, *viz.*, E. I. cowcalf at the February sales made 47d. to 60d. per lb. and on August 30 realised 79d. to 84½d. per lb. The imports of East India tanned goat and sheep skins have been considerably curtailed for a long time past, but the intimation on September 10 that two more sales should be held this year, on October 29 and December 17, should be welcome news to exporters in India. The result of the sales which opened on September 10 showed a keen demand for goats, which made an all round advance of 4d. to 6d. per lb. Vellore shipments made average gains of 3d. to 5d. per lb. and rough, fleshy Hyderabads advanced 1d. per lb.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB.

Unoffl: No. 2566—210 *dated* 16-11-17.

NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR.

102. I agree with Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib generally. The situation is rather serious and a very valuable trade will be seriously affected.

103. In my opinion the situation will be met if we stipulate that only those tanneries that were exclusively given to skin tanning will be allowed to work on skins and that others should take to hides only.

104. The extension granted till 20th of December is very necessary.

V. RANGASAMY IYENGAR.
Offg. Director.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
17-11-17.

105. This is a War measure and has to be carefully considered. Data seem insufficient. The question of increase in tanning of hide and rejections is not a matter for us to consider. That is the look-out of the British Government. There is no information as to the extent to which tanning of skins is practiced in Mysore. The note shows that export of raw skins is large; if so how is the trade in danger here only, and not elsewhere? And how is the restriction particularly hard for Mysore? If the export of skins raw or tanned is prohibited, even if we allow tanning, how is the trade benefited? There is no information about local demand. I should like to discuss this with the Director.

106. In the meantime a draft letter may be put up with full particulars giving reasons for the extension up to December. I do not see how we can give any further extension.

A. R. BANERJI.
19-11-17.

To-day.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
19-11-17.

107. Submitted with a draft D. O. letter to the Residency.

S. V. S.
19-11-17.
N. N.

108. Please put up a fair draft at once.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
20-11-17.

109. Submitted for approval.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
20-11-17.

110. The Government of India Controller of Hides is now in Bangalore and was to meet the Director of Industries yesterday to discuss the question. We may expect a further report from the Director of Industries on this subject. The reply to Residency may wait for a day or two.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
20-11-17.
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
20-11-17.

111. A D. O. may be sent to the Director calling for a report on the result of the discussions.

A. R. BANERJI.
21-11-17.

112. Please write D.O. Show it to Secretary E and A before issue.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
21-11-17.
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
21-11-17

113. Submitted with a draft D. O. as ordered above.

S. V. S.
21-11-17.
N. N.

114. Submitted for favour of approval.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
21-11-17.

115. May issue. Mr. Ranganatha Rao Sahib told me that the Controller of Hides has agreed to buy the raw hides and give them for tanning. If the local people are able to tan as many hides as the Controller can give, there should be no objection to the tanners tanning other skins when they are not kept fully at work. It is a serious position to lose an industry worth 25 lakhs of rupees.

P. G. D'SOUZA.
21-11-17.

116. Issue at once.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
22-11-17.

21. *D. O. No. J.* 1703 *dated* 23-11-17. *To the Director of Industries in Mysore.*

Requests him to report the result of his interview with the Government of India Controller of Hides and Wool on the above question.

22. *No.* 2667—218, *dated* 19-11-17. *from the Director of Industries in Mysore*

Forwards the petition of H. E. Abdur Rahiman , Chintamani for being allowed to tan sheep skins and recommends the case.

117. Submitted. The Director of Industries has been requested to report to Government the result of his interview with the Government of India Controller of Hides and Wool now come to Bangalore. According to the note of the Secretary E and A. it is likely that the Controller of Hides and Wool will have no objection to the tanning of sheep skins in Mysore provided a certain quantity of Hides are tanned for war purposes. This application will therefore have to be taken up after that general question is decided.

S. V. S.
23-11-17.
N. N.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
24-11-17.

From the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce No. 2880—236, *dated 23rd November* 1917.

Reports that he had a discussion on the 19th instant with Mr. Mc. Waters, the Government Controller of Hides and Wool and his Assistant Mr. Henderson in regard to the present position of the Tanning Industry and gives a resume of the discussion of these officials with local tanners.

118. Of the four points mentioned by the Director as the grievances of the tanners, the question of the prohibition in regard to the tanning of skins is being dealt with in Branch III and that of fixing the price of tanning bark in the Revenue Branch. The 2nd Member has called for this in the tappal abstract.

Submitted.
D. R.
27-11-17.
T. K. S.
27-11-17.
For Orders.

P. MAHADEVAYYA.
27-11-17.

119. This may be transferred to Branch III for further action.

120. Apparently the conference has led to no conclusive result.

121. I think we may inform the Residency that at the end of the period for which the tanning of skins has now been extended it will be prohibited. To do so earlier would greatly affect persons interested in the industry. In fact it may even lead to some failures.

122. What the Military Department can expect our co-operation in is that the tanneries should be utilized as far as practicable in the tanning of hides but in case they are not able to get full work they should be at liberty to tan skins. This is a very difficult matter no doubt to arrange as it is much easier to prevent by a general prohibition than to regulate.

123. As regards fixing the price of tanning bark at the same rate as in Madras, I am not sure whether this may be done without compensating the contractors.

P. G. D'SOUZA.
27-11-17
P. MAHADEVAYYA.
27-11-17.

Submitted for orders. May the draft to the Residency already put up issue.
S. V. S.
28-11-17.
N. N.

124. Submitted for favour of orders

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
28-11-17.

Draft slightly modified. The report may be dealt with soon.

A. R. BANERJI
29-11-17.

125. Issue to-day.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
29-11-17.

Seen.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
29-11-17.
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
29-11-17.

24. *No. Pol.* 499 *dated 29th November* 1917. *To the F. A. Resident in Mysore.*

Explains the circumstances under which the time for tanning sheep and goat skins on hand was extended.

The Indian Patriot, dated 19th November 1917. *No. Mis.* 567-17—*E.* & A.,

MYSORE TANNERS' GRIEVANCES.

By a notification in the Mysore Gazette in September, the Government of Mysore prohibited tanning of goat skins within its limits and on the representations of the tanning merchants, the period of closure of the industry was extended by two months more—that is till to-morrow. The prohibition is in the interests of the British Government who

think that goat skins ought not be to tanned. We do not like to enter at present into the controversy whether the stoppage of goat skin tanning encourages the tanning of hides. But the situation in Mysore tanning circles is critical. The local merchants have their own way of doing business; they make large advances to agents collecting skins from various places who in their turn, make advances, so that the sudden stoppage of a running industry is by no means so easy as it looks on Government orders. Merchants of course stopped purchasing fresh skins in obedience to the Government order, but it took some time before their agents could settle accounts with those to whom advance had been made, and merchants found they had, even after the order to stop purchasing, a large stock in hand coming from agents, and with the Railway Companies closing goods traffic, these skins, which are perishable, could not be brought into the tannery in time. It is doubtful whether many of the merchants are yet aware of their own position, but large stock is held, and if the Government should not extend the time there would be very severe loss. The goat skin, unless immediately handled, will be spoiled. It must be remembered that there has been absolutely no intention to slight the Government order, and that if the merchants at first asked only two months' time, it was because they the mselves did not realise the situation. We hope that the Government of Mysore, which is doing so much to encourage industries, will not be a party to making a sacrifice of these merchants. A long standing industry is sought to be peremptorily ended; there is a crisis in labour circles on account of plague and a recent police case; and the closure of railway traffic is certainly a real difficulty. We suggest that an intelligent officer be deputed to interview the merchants, ascertain the stock held in hand and held up by Railways, and taking the labour situation into consideration give a reasonable time limit. It must be remembered that the tanning industry is in the hands of no doubt shrewd men, but they follow old methods and the Government, we hope, will deal with the situation with sympathy.

For favour of attention.

M. VISVESVARAYA.
30-11-17.

126. The cutting may be put up after a reply is issued from Branch III to the Residency. I am fairly conversant with the facts. Being an imperial matter it is impossible for us to do anything.

P. G. D'SOUZA.
30-11-17.

P. MAHADEVAYYA.
30-11-17.

127. To Branch III for kind note of the E. & A. Secretary's orders above and returning the file with cuttings early.

T. K. S.
30-11-17.

128. Submitted. The file is put up herewith as ordered by the E. and A. Secretary in para 126. Branch VI may also be requested to note on the further action now necessary both on the Report sent by the Director of Industries in his letter No. 2880—236 dated 23rd November 1917. (Serial 23) as also on the petition of Mr. H. E. Abdur Rahiman of Chintamani (Serial 22).

S. V. S.
N. N.
3-12-17.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
3-12-17.

129. I do not understand what further Branch VI has to do with the matter. The decision of Government may be communicated to the Director of Industries and Commerce. From the point of view of the department with which I am concerned it would have been better if some arrangement had been made to allow the tanners who used to tan goat and sheep skins formerly to do so if they could do so after tanning all the hides required by the Munitions Board. In fact I understand that the hides Controller was willing to supply hides. I am afraid that our hides trade will be greatly affected by the present decision.

P. G. D'SOUZA.
7-12-17.

P. MAHADEVAYYA.
7-12-17.

130. Submitted.
S. V. S.
N. N.
8-12-17.

131. For favour of orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
8-12-17

132. As a War measure hides are wanted badly and Government of India want pressure to be put on tanners to tan hides only. Our skin tanners suffer equally with those in the rest of India and this cannot be helped, I fear. If they can adapt themselves to hide tanning they will probably have enough to do.

133. The Director of Industries and Commerce may be informed that after the expiry of the present term fixed for skin tanning, such tanning should be strictly prohibited.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
11-12-17.

134. Draft.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
11-12-17.

135. Submitted with a draft.
S. V. S.
13-12-17.

136. For favour of approval or other orders.

G. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.
13-12-17.
A. R. BANERJI.
13-12-17.
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.

137. Issue.

G. SRINIVASA IYER.
14-12-17.

25. *No. J.* 2110, *dated* 15*th December* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce.*

Informs him that tanning of goat and sheep skins should be prohibited absolutely after 20th December 1917.

138. The report of the Director shows that as a War measure tanning of hides has to be pressed and encouraged by every means possible.

139. The only thing we can do is to facilitate supply of raw hides to the tanners, through the good offices of the Deputy Comptroller. The Director may be asked to arrange for this.

140. We can also reduce cost of the bark by giving rebate to the Contractors. I suggested a limit of price originally, but I do not see that note in this file. Probably it is in the Forest branch.

141. I see no other means of giving any redress to the tanners.

A. R. BANERJI.
19-12-1
P. G. D'SOUZA.
20-12-17
P MAHADEVAYYA.
20-12-17.

142. Please speak to me about this file.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
20-12-17.
G. SRINIVASA IYER.
21-12-17.

FILE No. 46 of 16-17.

D. O. No. 4115, *dated* 24*th May* 1917, *From the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.*

I am desired to forward for the information of the Darbar copies of orders in writing to tanners and tanning bark merchants in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by the Controller for Hides and Wool, Indian Munitions Board, as empowered under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules as amended in Notification No. 641, dated the 27th April 1917 (copy enclosed). **Serial No 1.**

The position is that the Government of India's scheme for supply of tanned hides to the War Office from Madras and Bombay has been prejudiced by the abnormally high prices for tanning materials, particularly "avaram" bark (cassia auriculata), on which the Southern Indian tanners mainly depend. The princiapl cause of this increase in price of bark has been the excessive tanning of goat and sheep skins in preference to hides. It has been ascertained that the United Kingdom requires no further supplies of tanned skins for national purposes for a long time to come and the Government of India have prohibited the export of tanned goat and sheep skins to all destinations. There remains, however, the possibility that the Indian tanners may continue to put skins into tannage in the hope of export being re-opened later on. The position in regard to tanning bark is, however, in the opinion of the Indian Munitions Board, so critical that it is desirable that the tanning of skins in preference to hides should for the time being be totally prohibited. The orders issued by the Controller for Hides have this as their main object.

In the second place there has been great difficulty in checking the adulteration of hides, the principal faults found being the addition of deleterious substances such as magnesium salts, barium salts, sugar and plaster, in order to give fictitious weight to the hides. There is also a considerable amount of undertanning, the leather thus produced deteriorating before it reaches the United Kingdom to such an extent as often to be worthless. These faults are frequently detected by the Government Experts who pass the hides in Madras or Bombay, but it is difficult in the case of Madras in particular to trace the fault home to the tanner. For this reason besides directly prohibiting these practices, the order issued by the Controller provides for the distincitve marking of all hides (or skins) in such a way as not to damage the leather. This instruction has been adopted in accordance with the suggestion made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

The Order issued by the Controller provides also for the furnishing of full information as to their business by tanners and by tanning bark merchants, but the information furnished will be incomplete if the Native State areas are omitted. Conse uently, I am desired by Mr. Cobb to enquire whether the Mysore Durbar will be good qnough to co-operate and issue similar orders to tanners and tanning bark merchants weithin the State, with such modifications as may appear necessary to suit local circum stances.

Letter No. J. 4485, *dated* 30*th May* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce. Bangalore.*

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of D. O. letter No. 4115, dated 24th May 1917, from the Residency, enquiring whether the Mysore Durbar will be good enough to co-operate with the British Government in the matter of controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State together with its enclosures in original and to request you to be so good as to consult the trading tanneries, in the State and submit to Government a report thereon with your opinion. **Serial No 2.**

The figures regarding export of hides and skins from Mysore since the outbreak of the present War may also be given.

The enclosures to the Residency letter sent with this may kindly be returned with your report and the matter treated as very urgent.

Letter No. 6649—*Encl.* 3, *dated* 16—18*th June* 1917, *from the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore (India), to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bangalore.*

Serial No. 3.

With reference to your letter No. 4485—Legis. 46-16-2 of the 30th May 1917 requesting me to consult the trading tanneries in the State in the matter of Government controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants and to submit a report thereon, I have the honour to state that most of the tanneries in the State have been consulted and a report thereon is herewith submitted.

There are nearly 40 tanneries in the State, some 30 of which are situated near Givanahalli and Nagavara four miles from the Bangalore City and the rest in other parts, such as, Chintamani, Chikballapur, Channapatna, etc. Almost all of them have been engaged in the tanning of cow and buffalo hides, with the exception of a few who combine the tanning of both hides and sheep and goat skins. But even in the case of those few, the recent notice issued in Bombay and Madras Presidencies by the Controller for Hides and Wool, broke down the trade in sheep and goat skins and forced them to turn their attention solely to the tanning of cow and buffalo hides. The tanners say that they do not use any deleterious substances such as magnesium salts, barium salt or sugar, but use only fat, oil, etc., which are ordinarily used for tanning purposes. However with the object of prohibiting completely the tanning of sheep and goat skins and of completing the information as to the business of tanners in India, the Government of Mysore can also co-operate with the British Government in issuing similar notices to all the tanneries in the State.

As regards the trade in tanning barks, the State supplies a considerably large quantity of "Thangady and Kakkey" barks to the tanneries in Madras Presidency. The exports last year came up to 1·87 lakhs of maunds, worth 8·34 lakhs of rupees, the chief exporting districts being Tumkur, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Bangalore. It is no doubt true that the prices of both Thangadi and Kakkey barks had gone up abnormally high, the pre-war prices being, Thangadi Rs. 30–35 per candy of 20 maunds (32lb.) and Kakkey Rs. 15–20 per candy, while the prices just before the Government of India controlled the trade had gone up to even Rs. 90 per candy in the case of Thangadi and Rs. 45 per candy for Kakkey. Now that the Indian Munitions Board has controlled the trade in British India, the level of prices has been suddenly brought down to Rs. 45–50 in the case of Thangadi and Rs. 19–20 for Kakkey and this has already affected considerably the condition of bark merchants in the State. It is further understood that the price of bark would be reduced still more by the Munition Board. The merchants complain that the position of some has already become critical as some have already entered into contract with the Forest Department at a very high rate for 1917-19. In the Bangalore District sale which took place in the second week of last April, the total contract amount came up to Rs. 1,42,270 for 1917-19, while it was only Rs 40,000 for 1915-17. The sale in the Bangalore District having taken place before the bark merchants became aware of the intentions of the Government of India and before notices were issued by the Controller for Hides and Wool, it is evident that the abnormally high prices of bark then prevailing, raised the total contract amount to such a high level as compared with the previous years, owing to the rush of merchants to enter into this trade. No sooner than the bark merchants become aware of the notices issued in the Madras Presidency than they realised their critical position and there was hardly any competition in the sales of other districts. This is seen in the sale of the Maddagiri Taluk, Tumkur District, which took place in the first week of June and there the contract amount stood at only Rs. 33,000 for 1917-19 while it was Rs. 47,000 for 1915-17. Therefore the situation of the bark merchants who have taken up the contract of the Bangalore District deserves every sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government and they would very willingly like to have resale in which matter, the Conservator of Forests might, as well, be consulted. I am therefore of opinion that, except in the case of Bangalore, controlling the trade of bark merchants in the State, would not put them into any hardship, as they are now fully aware of the conditions of their markets in Madras Presidency.

Considering the importance of the supply of hides to the War Office and also the interests of the tanneries in the State who complain of the high prices of tanning barks

I am of opinion that the Mysore Government can co-operate with the British Government in controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State and issue similar notices to them.

The figures as regards the exports of hides and skins and leather since the outbreak of the War stand thus :—

	1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		Total	
	Maunds	Rs. in lakhs	Maunds	Rs. in lakhs	Maunds	Rs. in lakhs	Maunds	Rs. in lakhs
Hides, raw	9,963	2·21	10,773	2·49	10,629	3·1	31,365	7·80
Hides, tanned	185	·14	274	·18	456	·37	915	·69
Skin, raw	88,342	20·77	89,173	22·94	1,09,332	32·80	2,86,847	76·51
Skin, tanned	741	1·16	163	·20	855	1·45	1,759	2·81
Leather, unmanufactured ..	67,416	52·01	81,561	53·07	85,832	70·38	2,34,809	175·46
Total ..	1,66,647	76·29	1,81,944	78·88	2,07,104	108·01	5,55,695	263·27

The enclosures to the Residency letter are herewith returned.

Letter No. J. 4883, *dated 29th June* 1917, *to the Secretary to the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference, Bangalore.*

Serial No. 4.

I am directed to forward herewith copies of the undermentioned letters with enclosures in the matter of controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State and to request you to be so good as to place the subject for the consideration of the Committee at their next meeting which, it is understood, will be held on the 6th proximo, and to report to Government very early their opinion on the same. The enclosures to the Residency letter sent in original may kindly be retured with the report : —

1. *Letter No.* 4115, *dated 24th May* 1917, *from the First Assistant to the Resident, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, with three enclosures in original.*
2. *Letter No.* 6649, *dated* 16*th and* 18*th June* 1917, *from the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.*

Letter No. 3792, *dated* 30*th June* 1917, *from the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bangalore.*

Serial No. 5.

With reference to your letter No. J. 4883—Legis. 46-16-4, dated 29th June 1917, forwarding letters with enclosures in the matter of controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State and requesting the opinion of the Committee, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to send 16 copies each of the printed matter in the file for circulation if possible.

Letter No. J. 19, *dated* 3*rd July* 1917, *to the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee.*

Serial No. 6.

Adverting to your letter No. 3792, dated 30th June 1917, I am directed to state that as only a single copy of each of the orders referred to in the Residency letter of 24th May last was received from the Residency, it is not feasible to supply you with spare copies of the same. The copies stated to be necessary for circulation may be got typed in your office. The submission of the opinion of the Industries and Commerce Committee, called for in this office letter No. J. 4883—Legis. 46-16-4, dated 29th June 1917, may kindly be expedited.

Letter No. 96—*En.* 4, *dated* 13*th July* 1917, *from the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.*

Serial No. 7.

With reference to your letter No. J. 4883—Legis. 46-16-4, dated 29th June 1917, about controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State, I am directed to forward herewith extract of para 17 of the Proceedings of the 57th Meeting of the Committee, held on the 6th July 1917, and to

state that the Committee are in favour of the Durbar undertaking legislation on the lines adopted in British India, the Conservator of Forests dissenting.

The enclosures to your letter sent in original, are herewith returned.

Proceedings of the 57th Meeting of the Industries and Commerce Committee held on the 6th July 1917.

* * * * *

17. CONTROLLING THE TRADE OF TANNERS AND TANNING BARK MERCHANTS.

Read letter No. J. 4883—Legis 46-16-4, dated the 29th June 1917 from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding for the opinion of the Committee, correspondence in the matter of controlling the trade of tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State.

Owing to the abnormally high prices ruling for tanning materials, the Government of India have thought it desirable that the tanning of goat and sheep skins in preference to hides should, for the time being, be totally prohibited. Secondly, in order to check the adulteration of hides by the addition of deleterious substances distinctive marking of all hides has been ordered. The steps, thus taken, will be incomplete, if the Native States area are omitted. Consequently, the Residency has enquired whether the Mysore Durbar will be good enough to co-operate and issue similar orders to tanners and tanning bark merchants within the State with such modifications as may appear necessary to suit local circumstances.

The Director of Industries and Commerce in his letter, dated 18th June 1917, states that there are 40 tanneries in the State, that almost all of them are engaged in the tanning of cow and buffalo hides and only a few are engaged in the tanning of sheep and goat skins. The price of tangadi bark went up very high and is likely to fall low, if the trade is controlled as in British India.

The Conservator of Forests said that very few skins were being tanned and no special legislation was necessary, especially in view to recent high prices fetched by the tanning bark.

Resolution 11. Resolved that the Committee are in favour of the Durbar undertaking legislation on the lines adopted in British India, the Conservator of Forests dissenting

Order No. J. 655, *dated* 23*rd August* 1917, *to the Compiler*, Mysore Gazette

Ordered that the accompanying The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja, on the 21st day of August 1917, be published as Regulation No. V of 1917. in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information. **Serial No. 8.**

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (EMERGENCY) REGULATION.

REGULATION NO. V OF 1917.

(*Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the* 21*st day of August* 1917).

Whereas it is expedient to enforce in Mysore the provisions of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (No. IV of 1915) of British India as amended by Act II of 1916; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact under section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, as follows:—

1. The Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act. IV of 1915, as amended by Act II of 1916 shall *mutatis mutandis* be enforced in Mysore as long as and to the same extent as the Act is in force in British India.

2. It shall apply to all subjects of the State, whether resident in or out of Mysore, and to all persons resident within the State.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan

Act. No. IV. of 1915.

An Act to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

WHEREAS owing to the existing state of War it is expedient to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul.

(3) This section and section 2 shall come into operation at once. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that the rest of the Act shall come into operation in any province or part thereof on such date as may be specified in such notification.

(4) This Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present War and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect, and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

Power to make rules.

2. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India and as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made :—

(*a*) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information which may be used for that purpose ;

(*b*) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and to prevent the prosecution of any purpose likely to jeopardise the success of the operations of His Majesty's forces or the forces of His Allies or to assist the enemy ;

(*c*) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects ;

(*d*) to empower any civil or military authority to issue such orders and take such measures as may be necessary to secure the safety of railways, ports, dockyards, telegraphs, post offices, works for the supply of gas, electric light or water, sources of water-supply, all means of communication and any areas which may be notified by such civil or military authority, as areas which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest ;

(*e*) to enable any naval or military authority to take possession of any property, moveable or immoveable, for naval or military purposes, and to issue such orders and do such acts in respect of any property as may be necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of British India or any part thereof ;

(*f*) to empower any civil or military authority where, in the opinion of such authority, there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, to direct that such person shall not enter, reside or remain in any area, specified, in writing by such authority or that such person

shall reside and remain in any area so specified, or that he shall credit himself in such manner or abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control, as such authority may direct

(*g*) to prohibit or regulate the possession of explosives, inflammable substances, arms and all other munitions of War

(*h*) to prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of His Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of His Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the military or police service of His Majesty ;

(*i*) to empower any civil or military authority to enter and search any place if such authority has reason to believe that such place is being used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of British India and to seize anything found there which he has reason to believe is being used for any such purpose ;

(*j*) to provide for the arrest of persons contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any rule made under this section and prescribing the duties of public servants and other persons in regard to such arrests ;

(*k*) to prescribe the duties of public servants and other persons as to preventing any contravention of rules made under this section and to prohibit any attempt to screen persons contravening any such rule from punishment ,

(*l*) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the War being endangered

(*m*) to require that there shall be placed, at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council, the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which, in his opinion, can be utilised in the prosecution of the present War ;

(*n*) to take possession of, and use for the purpose of the Governor-General in Council, any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or any appurtenances or plant thereof ;

(*o*) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor-General in Council ;

(*p*) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern, or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern

(*q*) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing, which can, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be utilized in the prosecution of the present War ; and

(*r*) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India, and to reserve, for the use of the Governor-General in Council, all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of persons, animals or goods on any such steamers.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both, or if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule or order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage War against the King, may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to any of which punishments, fine may be added.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power of Local Government to direct accused person to be tried by Commissioners.

3. (1) The Local Government may by order in writing direct that any person accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of any rule made under section 2, or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or of criminal conspiracy to commit, or of abetting, or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.

(2) Orders under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all persons accused of any offence referred to in that sub-section, or in respect of any class of person so accused, or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused of any particular offence therein referred to or accused of any class of such offences.

(3) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of or be deemed to include any person who has been committed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for trial before a High Court, or in whose case an order for trial has been made under section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred there in whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

Appointment and qualifications of Commissioners.

4. (1) Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Act shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) Such Commissioners may be appointed for the whole province or any part thereof or for the trial of any particular accused person or class of accused persons.

(3) All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of not less than three years, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years' standing.

Procedure of Commissioners.

5. (1) Commissioners appointed under this Act may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial, and, in trying accused persons, shall subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by magistrates :

Provided that such Commissioners shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is in their opinion necessary in the interests of justice.

(2) In the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Powers of Commissioners.

6. (1) The judgment of Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive and such Commissioners may pass upon any person convicted by them any sentence authorised by laws for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.

(2) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 3 or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.

Application of Criminal Procedur Code subject to modifications to proceedings under this Act.

7. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed by or under this Act, shall not apply to the proceedings of Commissioners appointed under this Act, but save as otherwise provided, that Code shall apply to such proceedings and the Commissioners shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation.

Exclusion of interference of other criminal courts.

8. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of Commissioners appointed under this Act, and no Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence, or to transfer any case from such Commissioners, or to make any order under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to affect the power of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of persons sentenced by Commissioners under this Act

Special rule of evidence.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, such statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before Commissioners appointed under this Act if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and the Commissioners are of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interest of the accused.

Rule-making powers of Local Government.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules providing for :—

(*i*) the times and places at which Commissioners appointed under this Act may sit :

(*ii*) the procedure of such Commissioners including the appointment and powers of their President, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Commissioner being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person ;

(*iii*) the manner in which prosecutions before such Commissioners shall be conducted, and the appointment and powers of persons conducting such prosecution

(*iv*) the execution of sentences passed by such Commissioners ;

(*v*) the temporary custody or release on bail of persons referred to or included in any order made under sub-section (1) of section 3, and for the transmission of records to the Commissioners ; and

(*vi*) any matter which appears to the Local Government to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act relating or ancillary to trials before Commissioners

Savings

11. No order under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Letter No. J. 803 (2 *copies*), *dated* 30*th August* 1917, *to the Secretary to the Govt. of His Highness the Nizam, Judicial Department, Hyderabad (Deccan).*

Serial No. 8a.

I am directed to forward herewith 2 copies of the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, No. V of 1917, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 21st August 1917.

Letter No. Pol. 208—*Encl.* 9 *copies, dated* 30*th August* 1917, *to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.*

Serial No. 8b.

I am directed to forward herewith 9 copies of the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, No. V of 1917, which received the assent of His Highness Maharaja on the 21st day of August 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 811—*Legis.* 46-16-9, *dated* 1*st September* 1917, *to the Compiler,* Mysore Gazette, *and to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as introduced into Mysore by Regulation V of 1917, Government are pleased to issue the following rules :— **Serial No. 9.**

Power to require particulars of certain articles.

1. (1) The Government or any officer of Government authorised by it in this behalf may, by order in writing, require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage or shipment of any product, article or thing which can in the opinion of Government be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war to give such particulars as to his business to such authority and within such time as may be specified in the order.

(2) Orders may be made under sub-rule (1) in respect of any class of persons, and in respect of any class of product, article or thing and the particulars required may amongst others include particulars as to machinery, working of plant, output, labour force, wages, cost of production or manufacture, sources of supply, sales, deliveries, shipments, stock in hand, purchases and prices.

(3) If any person fails to comply with any order made under sub-rule (1) or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(4) Any authority having power to make an order under sub-rule (1) may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any particulars furnished in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1), or of obtaining particulars in a case where an order under that sub-rule has not in the opinion of such authority been sufficiently complied with, empower by general or special order any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that any product, article or thing referred to in sub-rule (1) is produced, manufactured, kept, or stored, and to take such measures as such person thinks necessary for ascertaining and recording accurate and sufficient information with regard to any such prdouct, article or thing.

(5) If any person, except as authorised by the authority under whose orders the information was obtained, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in accordance with the provisions of this rule, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Power to take possession of certain articles.

2. (1) Where, in the opinion of Government, any product, article or thing or class of product, article or thing can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present War, Government or any officer of Government authorised by it in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the owner or person in charge of such product, article or thing, to place the same at the disposal of Government at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and Government may dispose of and use the same in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient.

(2) Where in accordance with an order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), any product, article or thing has been placed at the disposal of Government, it shall pay to the owner thereof such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having expert knowledge of matters such as that in dispute to be nominated in this behalf by Government and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the owner or any person in charge of any product, article or thing disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such owner or person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the product, article or thing specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

(4) If, after an order has been made under sub-rule (1), any person in charge of any product, article or thing specified in such order (without the consent of the authority making the order) sells, removes or secrets the same or any part thereof or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any license, permit or order, that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Utilization of any mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business for War purposes.

3. (1) Where in the opinion of Government any mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business can be utilised in connection with the present War, Government may by order in writing, require the owner or person in charge of such mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business :—

(*a*) to place at the disposal of Government at such time and place, as may be specified in the order, the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business together with all buildings, works and plant connected therewith, or any part thereof which may be specified in the order, and Government may, for and during the continuance of the Regulation, dispose of the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient ; or

(*b*) to place Government in control of the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and with effect from such date the owner, agent and manager of every such mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business, and every officer thereof, and where the owner of the same is a company, every director of the company, shall comply with the directions of Government or of any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf as to the management and user of the mine, quarry, industrial concern or business ;

(*c*) in the case of any industrial concern or business which manufactures or produces or can manufacture or produce or carries out, or can carry out any operation or process required in the manufacture, production, renovation or repair of any product, article or thing which can in the opinion of Government be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war, to carry on the work thereof in accordance with such directions as he may from time to time receive from Government or any officer of Government authorised by it in this behalf.

(2) Where any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) has been complied with, Government shall pay to the owner of such mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenses incurred in complying therewith as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having expert knowledge of matters such as that in dispute, to be nominated in this behalf by Government and such decision shall be final.

(3) If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made or direction given in exercise of the power conferred by or under sub-rule (1) he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules and the authority making the order or giving the direction may take such action as he thinks necessary to give effect to the same, and, in particular may, in the case of an order under clause (*a*) take possession, or in the case of an order under clause (*b*) assume control, of the mine, quarry, mineral deposit, industrial concern or business.

Publication of notice of orders under these rules.

4. (1) Every authority who makes an order in pursuance of these rules shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order.

(2) Whoever, without lawful authority, defaces or otherwise tampers with any notice posted up in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a time which may extent to six months or with fine or with both.

Attempts.

5. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the Commission of any act prohibited by or punishable under these rules shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

Penalty for contravention of these rules.

6. Whoever contravenes any of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognizance of contravention of the rules.

7. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these rules unless the Government or a District Magistrate has, by order in writing, consented to the initiation of the preceedings.

Order No. J. 812, *dated* 1*st September* 1917, *to The Director of Industries and Commerce.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by the rules issued under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, No. V of 1917, published in Notification No. J. 811—Legis. 46-16-9, dated 1st September 1917, Government are pleased to authorise the Director of Industries and Commerce to issue orders under Rules 1, and 3 (c) of the rules aforesaid. **Serial No. 10.**

Letter No. J. 923—*Encls.* 2, *dated* 7*th September* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

I am directed to invite your attention to Government Order No. J. 812—Legis. 46-16-10, dated 1st September 1917, authorising you to issue orders under Rules 1 and 3 (1) (*c*) of the Rules issued under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, 1917, and to forward herewith two notices to be issued on the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore respectively. These notices are similar to the notices issued by the Controller of Hides and Wool in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. **Serial No. 11.**

I am to request you to issue these notices under your signature on all the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore and to forward the information thereby collected from time to time direct to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Custom House, Madras.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
IN MYSORE.
Bangalore, dated 11*th*—31*st August* 1917;

NOTICE TO TANNING BARK MERCHANTS.

In accordance with the powers conferred upon the Director of Industries and Commerce by order in writing, by Government under Rule 1 of the Rules issued under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation 1917, published in the *Mysore Gazette* in Notification No. J. 811—Legis. 46-16-9, dated 1st September 1917, all tanning bark merchants in Mysore are hereby required to furnish within ten days of publication of this order and thereafter on the 1st of each month, the following information :—

(1) Quantity and description of tanning bark or other tanning materials in stock or controlled by them and the sources of supply of such bark or tanning materials.

(2) A list of all sales of bark or other tanning materials made during the preceding month stating description of materials sold, name and address of purchaser and price paid.

The above information shall be sent by merchants in Mysore to the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

Director of Industries and
Commerce in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE.

NOTICE TO TANNERS.

In accordance with the powers conferred upon the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore by order in writing by Government under Rules 1 and 3 (1) (*c*) of the Rules issued under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, 1917, published in the *Mysore Gazette* in Notification No. J. 811—Legis. 46-16-9, dated 1st September 1917, all tanners in Mysore are hereby directed to furnish within ten days of the publication of this order and thereafter monthly on the 1st of each month to the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, the following information;

(*a*) the number of cow hides, including calf skins, in process of work :-

(*b*) the number of buffalo hides in process of work;

(*c*) the number of goat and sheep skins (if any) in process of work; and

(*d*) the quantity and description of bark and myraboiams in stock.

2. All tanners are further to observe the following instructions in regard to tannage

(1) No goat or sheep skins shall be put into tannage after the date of publication of this order except as expressly permitted by order in writing by the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore. If any goat or sheep skins are found in tannage, on or after the.....except as permitted in accordance with these instructions, the owner of the tannery will be deemed to have committed a breach of these instructions.

(2) All hides or skins issued from any tannery at any time after fifteen days from the publication of this order shall be marked clearly with a rubber stamp on the grain side immediately behind the hump. This stamp shall be not less than three inches in diameter and shall state clearly in English the name of the tanner and the district and State within which his business is carried on.

(3) In tanning or finishing hides or skins no material shall be used which is not essential to the production of good leather and no hide or skin shall be imperfectly or improperly tanned. The addition of adulteration of any kind including plaster, which, in the opinion of any authorized Government Inspecting Officer, has been added with the intention of giving increased weight to the hide or skin, will be regarded as a breach of this order.

Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

D. O. Letter No. Pol. 240, dated 4th September 1917, to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Serial No. 12. With reference to your predecessor's D. O. Letter No. 4115, dated 24th May 1917, enquiring if the Mysore Durbar will co-operate in the matter of the issue of notices on tanners and tanning bark merchants within the State similar to those issued by the Controller of Hides and Wool in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, I am desired to inform you that the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, who has been authorised to issue orders, under Rules 1 and 3 (1) (*c*) of the Rules issued under the Defence of Indian (Emergency) Regulation of 1917 has been requested to issue notices on the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore and to forward the information thereby obtained from time to time direct to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Custom House, Madras.

Letter No. 2953, dated 8th September 1917, from the Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government, Judicial, Police and General Departments, Hyderabad Deccan.

Serial No. 13. I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the two copies of the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, No. V of 1917, which were sent with your letter No. J. 803, dated 30th August 1917.

The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation.

D. O. Letter No. 7140, *dated* 15*th September* 1917, *from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to Government.*

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Ramaswamaiya's D. O. Letter No. 240, dated the 7th September 1917, regarding the issue of certain notices on tanners and tanning bark merchants in the State, I am desired to convey the thanks of the Resident for the action so kindly taken in the matter by the Durbar. **Serial No. 14.**

Letter No. 1920—169, *dated* 3*rd October* 1917, *from the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore (India), to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore.*

With reference to your letter No. J. 923—Legis. 46-16-4 of the 7th September 1917, I have the honor to state that in accordance with the instructions contained therein, two notices have been issued by me on all the tanners and tanning bark merchants in Mysore. Some of the leading leather merchants of Bangalore have personally represented to me that they are in need of an extension of three months' time, *i.e.*, till the 20th December 1917 for the completion of the tanning of such skins as have already been put into tannage and what they have already contracted for before the publication of my order. The reasons they adduce for three months' extension of time are the large stock of skins they have already on hand, the inclement weather unsuited for drying purposes and the shortage of labour due to plague. It has been brought to my notice that similar extension of time was granted to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, by the Controller for Hides and Wool. Seeing the urgency of the matter I have granted one month's extension of time till 20th October 1917, pending the orders of Government. As the reasons adduced by the merchants for the extension of time are reasonable I recommend that an extension of three month's time, *i.e.*, till the 20th December 1917, be kindly granted to the leather merchants for the completion of the tanning of skins. **Serial No. 15.**

Letter No. J. 1269, *dated* 8*th October* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.*

With reference to your letter No. 1920—169, dated 3rd October 1917, recommending the extension of time up to 20th December 1917 for tanning goat and sheep skins now on hand in the several tanneries in the State, I am directed to inform you that the time may be so extended. **Serial No. 16.**

D. O. Letter No. 7773, *dated* 10*th October* 1917, *from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to Government.*

In continuation of my demi-official letter No. 7140, dated the 15th September 1917, I am desired to request that, if available, 12 copies of the Rules issued by the Darbar under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation of 1917, may kindly be furnished to me for submission to the Government of India. **Serial No. 17.**

I am also to request that the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore may kindly be instructed to send direct to the Assistant Controller for Hides, Madras, the information obtained by him from tanners and tanning bark merchants.

Letter No. Pol. 374, *dated* 11*th October* 1917, *to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.*

As requested in your D. O. letter No. 7773, dated 10th October 1917, I am desired to forward herewith 12 copies of the Rules issued by the Government of His Highness under the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, 1917, and to state that the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore has been asked to send direct to the Assistant Controller of Hides, Madras, the information obtained by him from tanners and tanning bark merchants. **Serial No. 18.**

Letter No. J. 1325, *dated* 11*th October* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.*

Serial No. 19. In modification of the instructions issued in para 2 of this office letter No. J. 923—Legis. 46-16-11, dated 7th September 1917, *re* the information obtained from tanners and tanning bark merchants, I am directed to request you to be so good as to forward such information hereafter direct to the Assistant Controller of Hides, Madras, instead of to the Controller of Hides and Wool, Customs House, Madras.

D. O. No. Letter 8326, *dated* 31*st October* 1917, *from the first Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to Government.*

Serial No. 20. I am desired to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with your demi-official letter No. 374—Pol., dated the 11th October 1917, regarding the prohibition against tanning goat and sheep skins in Mysore.

2. The Indian Munitions Board understand that the Durbar have extended the date of their prohibition to the end of December 1917 and if this information is correct they earnestly press for the cancelment of this extension as there has already been a decrease in the tanning of army hides in the Madras District where an organised agitation has been set on foot in order to press for the recommencement of tanning and export of skins. The War Office is strongly urging a further extension of hide tanning for army work and for civilian standard boots at Home. It is therefore most desirable that nothing should be done to encourage the resistance of tanners to the efforts of the Munitions Board to divert all possible tanneries to the tanning of hides. The Resident trusts that the Durbar would be willing to reconsider the period allowed for completing the tanning of skins which requires six weeks only from the commencement of tanning to the final finishing of skins. As there is no intention of reopening the export of skins so long as War Office supplies of hides are short, there seems to be no advantage in encouraging further tanning of skins.

Letter No. J. 1703, *dated* 23*rd November* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

Serial No. 21. I am desired to request you to submit to Government at an early date a report on the result of your discussions with the Controller of Hides and Wool on the question of the prohibition in Mysore of the tanning of goat and sheep skins.

Letter No. 2667—218, *dated* 19*th November* 1917, *from the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore (India).*

Serial No. 22. I have the honor to forward the application of Mr. H. E. Abdur Rahiman, proprietor of a tannery at Chintamani, praying for permission to continue the tanning of skins. The application is recommended by the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Abdur Rahiman has, unlike his compeers at Bangalore, been engaged in tanning only skins since the date of the erection of the tannery at Chintamani about three years ago. He is moreover the lessee of the Forest Department for the collection of tanning bark in the Sidlagatta Taluk and undertakes to use in his tannery no more bark than is collected under his lease. The Government are in full possession of the present critical situation of the industry from my unofficial notes on files and I strongly recommend that Mr. Abdur Rahiman should be permitted to tan skins at the tannery at Chintamani.

Application dated 10*th October* 1917 *from Mr. H. E. Abdur Rahiman, Tanner Chintamani, to the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District.*

Adverting to Government Notification regarding the prohibition of the tanning of goat and sheep skins published in the *Mysore Gazette* dated 20th September 1917 I beg to bring the following to your kind consideration and support.

2. After very many years of trials and failures, I have brought the tanning industry to such a perfect condition that no other tannery in the State can vie with me in the quality of tanning. I was awarded diploma and medal at the Exhibition for the fineness of tanning.

3. I have erected a tannery at Chintamani where I have spent Rs. 30,000 for building purposes only in the full hope that Government would help me whenever and wherever necessary, because the Industrial concerns in the State are much encouraged and fostered by His Highness' Government.

4. I have employed Superintendents having experience in tanning, from Salem, Trichinopoly and Dindigal to supervise my tannery and have also advanced large amounts on workmen and have entered into agreement with various skin dealers to ensure a regular supply of raw skins to my tannery, in addition to having a large number of skins to be put in tannage.

5. I had also made arrangements to import a Tanning machinery worked by an engine of 20 H. P. at a cost of Rs. 18,000, to my tannery at Chintamani.

6. I have purchased during the recent sales the lease of tangadi bark in the Sidlaghatta Taluk for Rs. 36,000, for the supply of bark to my tannery only, and if skin tanning is prohibited I am really at a loss to know how I am going to pay the large amount due to Government. I am the only tanner in the State that holds also tanning bark contract.

7. At a time when I had made all such arrangements to make this industry useful in giving employment to local people the sudden issue of the Notification under reference prohibiting the tanning of goat and sheep skins without the Director's permission has been a surprise to me.

8. All other tanners in and around Bangalore in the State of Mysore have been till recently tanning only hides, while I have been tanning only goat and sheep skins ever since I started my tannery and have equipped the tannery with implements suitable only for tanning goat and sheep skins.

9. The object which prompted the Government of India to issue this Notification is to secure a large quantity of bark for hide tanning. There are 72 taluks in the State and out of this I take only 100 lbs. worth of bark per month, which is infinitesimally small, and shall bind myself not to use more bark than is available from Sidlaghatta Taluk.

10. For the past few years I have had great scope and freedom for working the tannery but the Notification has put me to undue difficulties and great hardships and hence I approach you to kindly view my case favourably and obtain for me necessary permission as contemplated in Clause 1 of para 2 of the Director's Notification, dated the 20th Sep. 1917, so that I may not be forced to wind up my tannery which will be ruinous to myself having invested all my capital, and a great loss to Government. What I ask at present is that I may be permitted to proceed to push on with my work as usual, as otherwise the amount stated in para 6 due to the Government by me will, I fear, be impossible to pay.

Under the circumstances represented above, the permission I now ask for is I understand, the Director himself is competent to grant in such a case.

For this act of kindness and justice, I shall ever be grateful.

Letter No. 2880—236, *dated* 23*rd November* 1917, *from the Offg. Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore (India), to the Secretary, Departments of Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.*

I have the honour to state that Mr. McWaters, the Government Controller of Hides and Wool, and his Assistant Mr. Henderson, called at my office on the 19th instant and I had a discussion with them regarding the present position of the Tanning Industry. Before I refer to the conclusions we arrived at as a result of our discussions, I consider the situation will be placed before Government with greater clearness if I give a short resume of the discussion that the officers of the Government of India had with the leading tanners in Bangalore whom I had invited to meet Messrs. McWaters and Henderson.

Serial No. 23.

The case put forward by the Tanners is contained in their petition presented to me at the time, a copy of which I enclose herewith. Their grievances may be roughly grouped under four heads :—

(1) The increase in the cost of the raw materials without a corresponding increase in the price paid by Government for the finished article.

(2) The directions of the Government in regard to the omission of some of the processes in tanning resulting in the reduction of the weight of the finished article and aggravating the loss caused by reason of No. (1).

(3) The prohibition of export of any class of hides, whether suitable for the army or not, on private account and the system of sales to the public in England of hides not suitable for the army at an enhanced price. The tanners claim that the profits made by Government should be returned to them.

(4) The prohibition in regard to the tanning of skins which deprives them of the only chance to recoup the losses arising from Government Orders regarding the tanning and sale of hides.

In regard to clauses (1) and (2) the tanners stated that Government purchased tanned hides at rates varying according to the quality of the hide which amounted on an average to one rupee per pound. This was no more than what they have been realising for the past two or three years. The price of raw hides had unfortunately gone up quite out of proportion to the price they were paying originally, and so had the price of the other materials required, such, as Thangadi Bark, Myrabalams, Lime, etc. The Government officers were fully aware of the rise in the price of raw hides. Thangadi Bark had risen from Rs. 25 to Rs. 55 per bharam (680 lbs.). Moreover the Government had prohibited them from applying grease to the underside of the hides which not only served to increase the weight but also helped to remedy the defects existing in them. All these causes had combined to make the tanning of hides a source of serious loss to the tanners which was evidenced by the series of bankruptcies among tanners within the last few weeks.

Messrs. McWaters and Henderson stated in reply that the prohibition to use grease which undoubtedly restricted the prevailing tendency to increase the weight of hides artificially and also which made it difficult to hide defects in order to cheat the customer was a much needed improvement in the direction of making the trade in hides and skins more honest. If the tanners paid more for raw hides than before it was their own fault. They ought to combine among themselves to reduce the price of raw hides and prevent the raw hide merchant from snatching all their profits owing to the internal competition among themselves. They however recognised the difficulty of any such combination and stated that the Government of India proposed to take steps to control the leading markets for raw hides in India, *i.e.*, at Cawnpore and Calcutta, to prevent a rise in prices and the Deputy Controller at Madras had received a supply of 30,000 hides for distribution among the tanners as an initial step. As the best raw hides were sold at Cawnpore and Calcutta, the control of these markets would automatically reduce the price of raw hides in other parts of India. The Deputy Controller will, in future, be able to provide raw hides from these markets to the tanners in Bangalore, if required, at prices which will leave them a fair margin of profit. In regard to Tanning Bark they said that the Government of Madras had fixed the price at Rs. 40 per candy of 500 lbs. and they should apply to the Mysore Government to do the same.

3. In regard to the claim of the tanners for the return of the profits realised by the sale of army rejections, Messrs. McWaters and Henderson denied the validity of the claim set up by the tanners. The contract between them and the Government was completed when they delivered the hides in India and received the price. It was no concern of theirs whether the Government sold them to the public or used them for the army. Mr. McWaters also stated that sales to the public had since been stopped and all the hides were utilised for army and civilian requirements

It was impossible to permit the tanners to export on their own account hides not suitable for the army for if this was done they would tan no other quality of hides at all. This was tried in Bombay and it was found that the tanners would not touch any hides except those they sell on their own account.

4. The tanners prayed in their petition not only for an extension of time to deal with present stock but also for permission to continue tanning skins until their grievances were removed.

Messrs. McWaters and Henderson were strongly of opinion that unless the tanning of skins was totally prohibited there was no hope of the tanners taking up hide-tanning seriously. Everybody recognised that the price of the skins after the War would be very high and speculators were quite prepared to purchase tanned skins now, although there was no prospect of obtaining shipment to export them immediately. As the profits from tanning skins was very high, the tanning of hides was not attractive and in order that the needs of the Army may be supplied without delay it was necessary to force a concentration on hide tanning by a total prohibition of the tanning of skins.

The replies elicited from Messrs. McWaters and Henderson to the representations of our tanners would seem to indicate sufficiently clearly the present attitude of the Government of India on this question. They desire that every encouragement should be given to the tanning of hides and are quite prepared to control the large raw hide market so as to make hide tanning remunerative. They were also prepared to supply raw hides from Calcutta or Cawnpore at reasonable prices and would even consider the possibility of supplying them on credit so as to meet the financial circumstances of the tanners. They strongly recommended that action similar to that adopted by the Government in Madras should be taken here also with a view to prevent the rise in the price of Bark. The Madras Government have fixed the price of Bark at Rs. 40 per candy and the price for the unit (bharam of 680 lb.) adopted in the trade here would be Rs. 54-6-0. The present price is stated to be Rs. 55 and it is feared that it will go up to Rs. 60. The sale for the public of army rejections has been stopped. The tanners have no claim to any profits that may have been made by Government in the previous sales. The tanning of skins should be totally prohibited in the interests of the War.

It was impossible to increase the price paid for tanned hides and any enchanement in price would not really benefit the tanner but would serve only to increase the profits of the raw hide merchant. In regard to the tanning of skins that was going on in Hyderabad, Cochin, and other Native States, they believed that the tanning of skins would be stopped by the Madras Government in Cochin. They did not know what action the Government of India would take in regard to Hyderabad.

I ascertained from the tanners that about a lakh of hides can be tanned in Bangalore per month if raw hides were supplied at suitable prices. Messrs. McWaters and Henderson have promised to let me know as soon as their arrangements for the supply of raw hides are complete in case the local tanners should want raw hides from Cawnpore or Calcutta. No action seems necessary for the present towards the control of the price of Bark.

In regard to the prayer of the tanners for an extension of time to tan skins, I feel I cannot make any definite recommendation. The full facts are placed in this letter and the orders of the Government will be carried out.

Petition, dated 19th November 1917, *presented by Leather Merchants to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.*

Most respectfully we, the undersigned Leather Merchants beg to draw your kind attention to the following few lines, and fully trust that a sound decision will be arrived at:—

That owing to the prohibition not to use grease, etc., for the hides we are incurring a loss by selling them at the ruling Government rates; for we are paying the very same rates which were reigning before the restrictions came in force for the raw and dry hides we purchase from Cawnpore and Calcutta, etc. Besides, we loase Rs. 2 on each

hide owing to the restriction in not allowing the grease process. Apart from these difficulties the authorities concerned have been using somewhat undue power in sorting the hides as well as in paying the rates.

As usual, we are most willingly in a position to dispose of Army-Quality Hides to the authorities concerned, but for the Non-Army-Quality Hides, we may be permitted to ship also on our account only, because from the London report we gather that the amount realised at the destination by the sale of Non-Army-Quality Hides is somewhat double or treble than the rates which the Government allows us.

Further we pray that the authorities concerned may be pleased to pay the profits realized by the sale of the Non-Army-Quality Hides at the rates sold at London Market.

According to our prayer the time granted to us till the end of December 1917, for tanning of skins is not sufficient to bring the work of tanning the skins in stock to a close, owing to among other difficulties, the existence of plague and for want of sufficient number of men.

Lastly we pray that the authorities concerned may be pleased to give us three months notice, if they ever want to discontinue purchasing, and to fix the rate of tanning bark to avoid fluctuations.

In conclusion it will be found necessary to state that if the above requisitions are such as are not to be sanctioned we respectfully pray that the permission for tanning sheep and goat skins with hides may at the least be granted in lieu of aforementioned requisitions.

or which act of kindness we shall ever be thankful to you.

Letter No. Pol. 499, *dated 29th November* 1917, *to the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.*

Serial No. 24. With reference to your D. O. letter No. 8326, dated 31st October 1917, requesting the Durbar to reconsider the period allowed to tanners to tan sheep and goat skins in Mysore, I am desired to state as follows :—

2. In pursuance of Mr. St G. Tucker's D. O. letter No. 415, dated 24th May 1917, requesting the Durbar to issue notices upon the tanners and tanning-bark merchants in Mysore on the lines of those issued by the Controller of Hides and Wool in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation and certain rules thereunder were passed and the Director of Industries, Mysore, was authorised to issue necessary notices on the tanners and tanning bark merchants. The notices were issued on the 29th September 1917 according to which tanning of sheep and goat skins was prohibited and time was granted up to 20th October 1917 for tanners to finish tanning of skins then on hand.

3. The tanners thereupon represented to the Director of Industries in Mysore owing to the inclemency of the weather unsuited for drying purposes and shortage of labour due to plague the work could not be finished within the allotted time, and that three months, extension was necessary for the completion of the tanning of such skins as they had already put into tannage and had already contracted for before the publication of the order.

On the recommendation of the Director, the Durbar then permitted him to extend the time up to the 20th December 1917

4. On receipt of your D. O. letter No. 8326, dated 31st October 1917, enquiries were again made and on a full consideration of the report received, the Durbar are of opinion that the cancellation of the order already made will cause severe hardship and the as the extension will continue only for three weeks more, the Durbar hope that the cancellation or the notification issued on the subject will not in the circumstances now explained be insisted upon.

Letter No. J. 2110, *dated* 15*th December* 1917, *to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.*

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 2880—236, dated 23rd November 1917, in the matter of the prohibition against tanning of sheep and goat skins in Mysore, I am directed to inform you that after the expiry of the 20th December 1917 (up to which date the tanners have been allowed to tan sheep and goat skins) further tanning of sheep and goat skins should be strictly prohibited throughout Mysore. **Serial No. 25.**

Mon WD 1769—GPB—25—26-1-23